

XII.



A
L E T T E R, &c.



[Price One Shilling.]

PPICR

A
L E T T E R
T O T H E
M A N

WHO THINKS HIMSELF
M I N I S T E R.

Nec monstra morantur.

L O N D O N :
Printed in the Year 1768.

PLP JCB

A
LETTER, &c.

MY LORD,

From the Country, Sept. 27. 1768.

I AM so little known to your
G—, although you are so much
so to me, that to give you any
personal reasons why I address my-
self to you at this time, can be of
little consequence either to the
public, your G—, or myself:
But the eminent station in which
you have so suddenly, so amazingly,
and so unhappily been placed, the
critical situation your double con-
duct has brought you into, and
your being at the eve of opening

B

a p——t

p——t, which, in all probability your G— thinks, you have had the greatest share in forming ; are all inducements for one who wishes well to the public, to set before you the light you appear in to the world, and those insurmountable difficulties you have brought upon this strange mixed adm——n, with regard to every national concern, that has been totally neglected, for the more interesting pursuit of your pleasure and your avarice.

Your G—, who never took any step in public or private life, without a view to your own interest, and who to promote that desirable
end,

end, never scrupled to deceive and betray whomsoever you had any dealings with, may possibly attribute this letter to some private motive or design of my own, instead of that public one I have professed; but to free you from any conjectures of that sort, I will assure you, that I never will have any transaction with you of any kind, having long had reason to believe the character your G— has established in the world (which is confirmed by some of your late associates) is too justly founded, not to make me shun any commerce with you as a man; and as a m——r (it makes me laugh to call you so) the contemptible opinion

I have of you in common with the rest of my fellow subjects, has equally determined me never to deserve your favour, though I will your esteem; for even a bad man must reverence a good one.

I will avoid all retrospection to that early period of your political folly, when you endeavoured to establish a patriotic character by the most indecent and most violent personal abuse of that very *favourite*, at whose feet you have since fallen prostrate, sued for your pardon, and to whom not only devoted yourself, but for whom you also basely sacrificed that very *man* that led you forth, to whom you vowed all kind of devotion, and
 who,

who, was so deceived in you, as to have placed you in that very office you now disgrace, by making use of the power belonging to it, to sacrifice not only that once great *idol* of yours, but every *friend* he has, and with whom you lately professed such close connections.

This, my lord, is known to all the world, and I shall not dwell upon it; as such a hint of it, is sufficient to carry people's reflection back for a moment to those times, and consequently will shew your G—'s character and conduct in the light I intend it shall appear, and which it deserves.

Your conduct my lord, in private life, I will not describe, nor
concern

concern myself more about, than is necessary to prove it consistent with your public one, and that both are as natural to your principles and disposition, as unnatural to your birth and education : But, my lord, that there scarce lives *one* in this age to vie with your G— for *falseness* of every kind, is a fact known to every one ; therefore none will pity your fall, though they may have envied your rise ; for you will undoubtedly very soon be *that sacrifice* which the state you have brought this country into, will shortly require : Do not flatter yourself, my lord, that such a sacrifice will do your name honor, or raise your character above its present

present low pitch ; no, my lord, taking it in the view of a public sacrifice, your memory will still remain as insignificant as your private conduct has ever made your character, and your fall will only be quoted in future, to deter such weak, assuming *novices* in business from daring to grasp at the helm of state, without being better qualified in every respect.

Your G— begun with a kind of shuffling conduct that was very suspicious, when you was first introduced to the late Duke of Cumberland, by your patron the Earl of C——m, it appears his Royal Highness's sagacity and penetration was no less just than his judgment ;

judgment; for he then foretold what you have since proved, and declared to that *Earl* and to others, what he then thought of you; though his Royal Highness's ad—n was reduced to put the seals into your hands in 1765; which your G— knows was then without the approbation or consent of the Earl of Ch——m who declined them, and to whom you pretended to be attached; recollect my lord, what passed between your G— and that *great man* at *Hayes*, when you went to ask his advice about your acceptance.

Your quitting those seals the next year, and throwing into confusion all those members of the ad——n
whom

whom you were associated with, and had promised to support, besides the ungrateful part of it, to your S——n, at the very time you were professing your attachment to *him* with the meanest submissions and overtures to the Earl of B——e through another channel; and the public and solemn declarations you made at that time in a great assembly, *that you resigned because you did not find your expectations answered in the hopes of that great man (then Mr. Pitt) being at the head of affairs, who you always understood was to be so, or you would not have accepted any office*; this resignation of yours, my lord, was such a refined stroke of policy, as

C

people

people that were not intimately acquainted with your G—'s private character did not discern the drift of, yet it grew so obvious, that it was imitated by another servant of the cr—n, not less interested, nor less ungrateful; whose natural confusion of ideas, joined to the giddiness of his lordship's having been placed by accidents and the distresses of government, where, he could otherwise never have found himself, although his office was in some degree connected with the profession he is of; yet he followed you, as he had often done others, and will many more, and it answered to you both; for the Earl of C——m no sooner got his

his foot in the cl—t, than your G— was placed at the head of that board, where you now preside, and that *noble* lord (in order to avoid his re-election) by some political shuffle, was left to remain in the office he had before signified his resignation of; although, a very *great personage* had expressed his indignation of his lordship's ingratitude to him, in the strongest terms of resentment.

Your G— was scarce seated in your new office, but your natural disposition prevailed, and you could not help showing yourself in your proper colours, by taking advantage of your patron's unfortunate ill state of health, to rivet yourself

at his expence to the Earl of B—e
 and his party, and as you imagined,
 by that means, establish your seem-
 ing weight with your S——n;
 your overtures immediately after
 to the Marquis of R———m, and
 the endeavours you made use of to
 draw that nobleman into the same
 devotion with yourself, are proofs
 of this; and when that failed, the
 shameful quibble you made use of
 to distinguish between the *man* and
 the *M——r*, as a salvo to yourself,
 when your S——n denied your
 power, was of a piece with the
 rest. By degrees you neglected,
 or rather changed all those mea-
 sures laid down by your former
patron; you also forced all his
 friends

friends and connections into the disagreeable part of resigning their offices, from a strict sense of honor, as they would find it impossible to serve the K.— and the public according to the plan they had acquiesced in; but in this you were for a time disappointed, and grew frightened, as most of them had a different sense of their situation, and whilst their principal remained, they chose the more disagreeable part of persisting in keeping their posts, like centinels placed to watch the enemy who though unable to act or to do any other good, yet observe and give warning of what they see approaching.

Thus

Thus your G—'s double conduct obliged a late lord lieutenant of Ireland to resign, and to leave his f——n's service with reluctance, but with a decency equal to his firmness, and which was only exceeded by the universal regret that was expressed by all ranks in that kingdom for the loss of one of his lordship's character. Thus you laid a trap for the dismissal of a brave and deserving general, though you can submit to let that dismissal go in the name of your new titled f——y for the colonies, whose subserviency to every minister that ever acquired power, is ready to receive all the blame, and indignation of it to make his court to your
G—,

G—, and to serve some immediate interested purpose of his own.

Thus also have you been endeavouring to throw every affront you could on the Earl of Sh——n to oblige him to a resignation, as you have at last the Earl of C—m by determining to turn out the Earl of Sh——n, and by that means, you have prevented the Earl of C—m waiting for an interval of health, to avail himself of the office he held for the purpose only of ushering himself into the cl—t, where he would have been able to have set your G—'s conduct, with all your 'poor little quibbling transactions in their proper light, and which are equally
seen

seen and despised by all the world ;
 but your earnestness to affront the
 late f——y of the f——n depart-
 ment, has exposed you to an attack
 from your new confederates in
 ad——n (the B-df-d's) in which
 every one sees you have been got
 the better of, for lord W——th
 tried and proved his strength by
 gaining his point for a friend of his
 against your *Newmarket friend*, as
 well as the friend of the f———n
 f———y, in whose department
 the employment was, that was late-
 ly bestowed on Mr. Ly—: Your
 G— will find that *knot* of B-df-d's,
 too strong for your weakness to un-
 tie ; your policy there failed you,
 and every one saw you were no lon-
 ger

ger M——r from the hour you opened the door to them, nor will their activity and abilities be still, till they have put one of their own heads in your place, and every dependant in their interest is satisfied; you vainly think you have done enough, by giving *Mr. R—by* the whole of that *place* which you would only give the half of to your present Ch——r of the Ex——r, who is ready enough to act under you after that affront, and to make it the more obvious, you even dismissed a friend from *the half* without any warning, for your new acquired ally.

The contempt with which you have in several instances treated the

D Ch——r

Ch——r, who has lately been your only support, are equal proofs of your ingratitude to the Earl of C——m, and your inability as a first M——r, or you would have managed such a disposition as his lordship's better: But you have now only added to that great lawyer's sovereign contempt for, an implacable hatred of you.

In short, my lord, there is scarce an individual in public life that you have not betrayed, and none in private whom you ever had any thing to do with that you have not deceived: So much for your conduct towards individuals in your ministerial capacity, which has engrossed so much of that time you
can

can spare from your *mistress* and your *horses*, that you have made it difficult to find out any step you have as yet taken for the public service, except in *e*——s, where your *G*— has sported very lavishly indeed with the *T*——y purse, as you have with the *R*——l authority ; for no man has ever dared to interfere with the interior part of *b*——hs, and consequently trampled upon the laws of your country, the privileges and freedom of the subjects, as you have done : You have not spared the property of great subjects to carry the point of those, whose cause your interest induces you to support : But as this will certainly be

again the subject of p——y enquiry, I shall wave the discussion of it here.

What has been your conduct with regard to the *colonies*? For if you are to be considered as a *first m—r*, you must in some degree be responsible for all measures; 'twill not avail you, to say, this is in such an one's department; we all know, that as *men* and *things* are, they are little more than clerks in office, whom you have recommended, as the *Favourite* dictated to you. Has there been any one salutary step taken to oblige the *Americans* to return to their obedience, except the sending two battalions over, after the whole country has been so long
in

in almost open rebellion to the laws? when 'tis well known, that any firmness of government, and a resolute, temperate support given to a deserving *governor* there, would long since have reduced those ungrateful subjects to their obedience; I do not mean by this, that I would recommend (as others have) beginning with sanguinary counsels, which would only produce examples of severe, yet unnecessary revenge, and which would only tend to rivet the k—'s immediate authority with your immediate power—and make both, tho' equally obey'd, equally dreaded: No, my lord, I am not one of those who approve that maxim, *Oderint dum metuant*;

Let

Let them hate, so they fear ; nor was I ever for leaving the *colonies* in that state you (and your immediate *predecessors* in power) have done, which may at last oblige his M—y (who is as eminent for his good-nature, as for his good intentions) to pursue measures which he abhors ; and by which, you mean to throw your successor (for one you must soon have, or this country will be beyond retrieving) into those unavoidable difficulties, which your own inabilities, and those of your associates, have already plunged you into ; and to cause such intemperance, which you flatter yourself may precipitate wiser men into the most unpopular and most dangerous

gerous courses : your G— may be mistaken in this ; for there are yet men, whose wisdom, abilities, and experience, and whose firmness has been tried, who, if applied to in time, and if well assured of support, will yet disperse the clouds which you have raised ; *men*, who have never wavered an instant in their opinion of that duty and obedience, which was due from the colonies to the mother-country ; and the propriety, and indeed necessity, there was, in *America's* contributing, in some degree, towards the relief of England, that was involved in such a debt for their security and prosperity ; *men*, who would have carried those wise and
salu-

salutary measures, originally plan'd, into execution, had not those former *friends* and associates of your G—e (whom you have since deserted) used every art to stir up the colonies to a resistance: and even those arts would have failed, had there not been means found out here, unfortunately to withdraw the favor and support of the cl—t from that able *minister* who then presided.

I know, my lord, there are those now among you, who are friends to severe counsels, and who will alledge, that it is an easy matter to harangue upon lenity; but the practice is not so safe, where the subordination of our colonies is at stake;
and

and that to forgive, is to encourage ; that the security of the government depends upon a resolute and vigorous conduct ; not to be awed by fear, nor to be moved by compassion ; and that not to punish and make examples of the leaders, would argue timidity, or, at best, too much remissness. But however plausible these arguments may be ; however suited to the temper and disposition of those violent, unthinking heads, yet I doubt the effects would not prove what those gentlemen might flatter themselves with ; for the spirit of this resistance has been so encouraged by some, whom I have no occasion to mention here ; and less so, to name

E

to

to your G—; and such pains taken by the underlings, to spread it thro' all the provinces of *America*, where it has so mixed with the mass of the people, that I should apprehend all violent and bloody measures will but exasperate, and not extinguish, as things now are; and those very men were the principal seducers to draw the colonies into their error and disobedience; and who have not only infected them with a degree of contempt for that very authority which you now would avail yourself of, but also with a particular hatred to one sett of gentlemen, whose steady conduct and principles, have not only proved them the true friends of this country,

try,

try, but manifestly made it apparent they are the only *men* that can at last be looked up to, and sought out, for their assistance. I will acknowledge, and, in some degree, allow, that there might be too great a stoicism or contempt for *American popularity* in that very able *minister*, who, (like a true *Englishman*, and an honest one too) would have made them contribute at least towards their own expences, when he proposed that *very Stamp-Act* which the k— and p——t approved : and at the same time, I believe his reason for not more industriously courting the vulgar applause of the colonists, at the expence of this country, was the consciousness of

his being right in not doing so : it were to be wished he had stood as well in the opinion of that crowd, as in that of all impartial people, and all real well-wishers to this country ; nay, I wish with all my soul, *He* and his friends had stooped a little, *ad captum vulgi*, to take in those fluttering hearts which are to be caught by any thing baited with the name of *Liberty*. But perhaps the times would not admit of it, nor the situation of things ; and perhaps too, there was no way to avert the impending fate of that despicable, humbling figure, we have made ever since that *minister* was displaced ; it has been as a scourge from heaven for our pride
and

and luxury, and the terrible situation of our affairs at present shews it, the confusion we are in at home, the contempt we are in every where abroad, proves it. But, alas! nothing can make it more evident than your lordship being placed in that chair where a *Walpole* and a *Grenville* has been seated.

Before I take my leave of you, my lord, I must drop one word or two to remind your G— of another capital misfortune that has happened to this country during your ad——n ; which I really believe could not have fallen upon us, under any other, and which I have some doubts if you are not still ignorant of, though if you are, you
are

are the only one in all Europe that is so : I mean your suffering the French to undertake the conquest of *Corfica* in a time of profound peace, and robbing those brave *brother islanders* of their darling liberty, which they have been so many years struggling for ; and that we should admit of so poor a pretext as a treaty of cession from a *republic* that has ever shewn itself an enemy to the interest of these kingdoms, and who could not have more essentially proved it, than by thus pretending to give some sanction to the all-grasping views of the aspiring house of Bourbon ; who by this conquest make themselves masters of all the Mediterranean

ranean commerce, besides many other advantages. The Genoese would never have had this opportunity to so essentially stab our trade and navigation, or at least would not have dared to have waked our vengeance, had this country, during the two last wars, ever employed any naval commander in chief in those seas, who had the least knowledge of the different states in the Mediterranean; such a one could ever put an end to the daring projects of that *Frenchified republic*, and convince them they are more at the mercy of England at any time than of France, especially while we preserve that good and faithful ally the king of Sardinia.

But

But, my lord, I am afraid the Genoese find our present manner as ignorant of the value and consequence of the kingdom of Corsica, as our naval commanders were of the weakness of Genoa; and I am induced to believe, that neither your Government, nor your very confined *Cotterie* (under whose influence you act) know any thing relative to *Corsica*; for I observe in all the just attacks that have been made on your administration, with regard to that island, none of your hireling-writers have ever defended your conduct upon principles that have the least shadow of reason: I flatter myself, and indeed I find this important business will come before

them throw in their aid to the public ;—but what will that avail, but for a short time to feed you and your avaricious *mistress*, with her dirty sett of sycophants ; or perhaps to gratify the exorbitant demands, and silence those tools of the *favourite*, who have been turned out from time to time, as well as to satisfy those who 'tis thought necessary to retain in office, and make good what your G— has expended in their e——s in which you have far exceeded all your predecessors : In this, I do not really accuse your G—, for I do you the justice to believe you know little more of the matter than lending and signing your name where you
are

are bid ; this sort of knowledge requires something more deep and solid, than that little capacity I take your G— to be endowed with ;—there are those who have managed all this for you, and have by those means already accumulated very considerable fortunes at the expence of the public :—My lord, there is scarce a clerk in the T—-y, that does not cry out shame on the profusion in one part of that office, and the neglect of all kinds in another part ; and this is known to every gentleman in the city who has unfortunately any business with that board.

In short, my lord, 'tis impossible to enumerate the many distresses

you have brought upon this distracted country, but 'tis evident, they will overwhelm us, and plunge us into all kinds of fatal anarchy and confusion. Therefore for your S——n's sake, for your country's sake, nay, for your own sake—quickly resign, my lord, and let us have some able person to lead and direct, from whom we may have some hopes of salvation ; it is in vain to talk to the wind, or argue against men's reason founded on facts ; your G—— is really become the most unpopular man that is *now* in the kingdom, and it will be impossible for your writers to convert any man who cares what becomes of his

k—

k—— or his country: Your conduct in *publick* and *private*, has made such an impression on the sober part of mankind, as to make them consider our present situation and future prospect, equally melancholy and destructive. Consider, my lord, with whom are you associated in the ad———n; gentlemen whose principles, whose language, whose conduct have been so diametrically opposite to yours, on every political system; you know there are not any three of you who think alike on the same point. You know you are each of you equally solicitous to overturn the other, and glad to throw all the blame of any miscarriage on each

each other. You dare not trust each other in the cl—t ; that is plain by your having now sent up for that *virtuous, sober and temperate moderator*, the pious E— of N— to be again the go-between of this negotiation, as he has been of almost every other ; to what therefore can this confusion tend ? only towards the total ruin of the country, the annihilating all legal authority, and the breaking up the very foundation of the state ; and when that is compleated, new ones must be super-induced, for when the fundamental principles of a free state are totally changed, no matter by whom it is so, either anarchy must come in, and then God only

only knows what will follow ; or else absolute power must ensue, and then we all know what will come next. My lord, your pride, your weakness, and your avarice prevent your seeing the precipice on which you stand, for your G— will be the immediate sacrifice of all this ; and happy for us, if such an insignificant one alone could atone and save us.—But alas ! it will not, and the consequences must be to be dreaded, and not to be prevented.

I take my leave abruptly, as I am just told your G— has wisely taken the alarm, and intend to retire ; if 'tis true, I most heartily congratulate my K—— and my
country

D768
T8672

73-143
2 Jan
H 1104

(44)

country---and hope no one will
disturb your retreat. I am sure
they will not envy you the *person*
with whom you choose to make
it.

I am my Lord,
To my K--- and Country

A TRUE FRIEND.

F I N I S.